"handsome of body, famous for his virtues, in fame not undistinguished, courteous, pleasant, a protector of the Churches, humble towards the priests of God, and very reverent towards clerics." It is the laudation of a cleric, and stamps the reputation of the second Duke of Apulia as that of a man of little authority and action.

Duke Roger was succeeded by his son William, the last direct male descendant of Guiscard in the duchy. In character the third Duke of Apulia was in no way superior to his father, and the inheritance of the HautevUles in Italy continued steadily to fall to pieces. Amalfi was from 1107 autonomous; and the Emperor Alexius was able as suzerain to summon its Duke Marinus to serve against Bohemund, The old capital of Apulia shook off the claims of both Bohemund II. and William, and in 1118 Grimoaldis found Prince of Ban in friendly alliance with Venice. The feuda-tories piirsued the same course. In the Abruzzi Robert of Loritello, son of Geoffrey Hauteville, renounced the overlordship of Apulia. The whole territory between Pescara and Biferno was in his hands and he subdued the country up to Frentano, The counts of Ariano, Avellino, and Montescag-

Hoso treated the ducal power with contempt, Nor was the old struggle between Bohemund and the ducal power ended; Bohemund II, succeeded to the whole princedom of Taranto, and remained in Italy till 1126, when he relieved the situation by departing finally for Antioch, to spend the